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[WHOLE No. 281.]

## NAVAL GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, AT PHILADELPHIA. TRIAL OF COMMODORE ELLIOTT.

MONDAY, May 11, 1840. The court ordered for the trial of Com. Elliott and others of the navy, met this morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment of Saturday. The court, for the first time during its sitting, was full; Captain Charles W. Morgan, having but just arrived in the city, took his seat at the board.

The trial of Lieut. Charles H. McBlair having terminated on Saturday, Com. Elliott, with his counsel, the Hon. George M. Dallas, appeared and avowed themselves ready to proceed in the trial.

The Judge Advocate read the warrant convening the court martial, and in form asked of the accused if he had any objections to make to the court, or any of its members. The commodore rose and answered "No." The usual oath was then administered to Com. Jones, and afterwards to the other members of the court; and then by the President to the Judge Advocate. The charges and specifications were then read, the first of which is cruelty and unofficer-like conduct to Passed Midshipman Barton, in the Mediterranean, in November, 1835—the removal of said Barton, when wounded, from the "Constitution" to the "Shark," and afterwards setting him, the said Barton, on shore without funds. Also with threats and menaces, and other unofficer-like conduct to Lt. Hunter on a race-course. With shameful and disgraceful conduct in having inscribed upon a service of plate a compliment to himself, when in fact but one piece was presented by a part of the crew of the ship Constitution, and not by "the crew," as represented by the inscription—with sacrificing the comfort and convenience of the crew of the Constitution by bringing home twenty-two horses, jacks, jennies, and colts, for his own private use and benefit. In not using his influence in suppressing a mutiny on board his ship. In whipping with a cat-o-nine-tails contrary to the rules and regulations of the navy, to wit: twenty-four lashes, when but twelve are permitted. In wasting the public stores. In removing, under false pretences, a chaplain from the Constitution to the schooner Shark in the night, during a rough sea, thus exposing him to great danger. In employing the men in the service of the United States in managing and taking care of the said twenty-two animals.

The charges and specifications are very long, occupying some thirty minutes in the reading, the same charge being laid in several different ways, and there being several similar charges. After the Judge Advocate had concluded the reading, during all which time the accused remained standing, he turned to the commodore and asked him whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty.

"Not guilty—and wish to be represented by counsel—Hon. Geo. M. Dallas and Josiah Randall, Esq."

It being suggested by the Judge Advocate that the witnesses not having arrived until this morning, and of course having had no interview with them, that time might be saved by an adjournment until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, whereupon the court, at half past 11 o'clock, adjourned.

There are a large number of officers and others present as witnesses, and the number of persons that crowded the court room and the avenues leading to it, sufficiently attests the interest which the case has excited throughout the country.

TUESDAY, May 12, 1840. At 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment yesterday, the court met, when the proceedings of yesterday were read by the Judge

Advocate, and the evidence for the prosecution commenced by swearing as a witness.

*Captain Stringham.*—[Previous to which the Judge Advocate read to him the specification in the charge upon which he proposed to examine him, which specification had reference to the placing on board the sloop-of-war John Adams, of which the witness was commander, a fine Arabian horse and jack, and by the arrangement made on board the sloop for the accommodation of the horses, by the order of the commodore, weakened her and rendered her unfit to compete with an antagonist of equal grade.]—Just before I left Mahon, Com. Elliott informed me that he had made up his mind to send home his fine Arabian horse and jack; we had several conversations where we should put them; it was arranged that we should put them under the top-gallant fore-castle; I believe I recommended that they should be put there; they were put on board and I brought them to the United States; the two forward guns were removed to make room for the horses; the sloop had 24 guns; the commodore and I were on very friendly terms; slings were sent on board from the Constitution to hoist them in; the same slings were used in time of a gale, to keep them from injuring themselves; the same man who had taken care of them while on board the Constitution was sent with them; I had a letter from Com. Elliott, as to the disposal of the horses on reaching the United States. [A copy of the letter to Mr. Montgomery was here produced and read, which stated that he wished his friend in New York to dispose of one-half of the horses, for which he would take \$2,000. It also states that a quarter cask of wine is sent, which it is hoped his temperance notions will not preclude his acceptance of.]

*Cross-examined by the accused.*—I accompanied Com. Elliott out in the Constitution, by the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and lived with him in the cabin; I have been near thirty years in the navy; the military discipline and command of Com. Elliott while in the Mediterranean was good; at the time Com. Elliott was asking as to the bringing home of the horses, I was not aware of his asking that which would amount to unofficer-like conduct; there was an order or circular from the department, authorizing commanders to bring home seeds and other curiosities, and, it may be, it included horses; if it had been left discretionary with me, I should have brought home two, one for myself and one for the purser, had these two not have been on board. [A circular was here produced, but the witness could not say that it was the one to which he had made allusion.] I did not make report to the Navy Department that I had brought home these animals in the John Adams, for the reason that I did not think it necessary, having the order of the commodore to bring them; I do not know what became of the slings sent from the Constitution; the man to take care of the horses was transferred from the Constitution; cannot say that he was or was not discharged on reaching the United States; I cannot name the man; there were several transferred at the same time; the force and efficiency of the sloop was weakened by the accommodations made for the horses, so far as the removal of the guns below would weaken her; I do not think the force of the sloop was materially affected; I think the animals could not have been accommodated on board in any other part of the ship so well; they might have been put in the main hatch, but they would there have incommoded the crew.

*Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, sworn.*—[The Judge Advocate here read to the witness the charge and spe-

cification on which he purposed to examine him—which had reference to the race-course scene at Mahon, in the island of Mahonawaka, and of whipping a seaman in double the amount of lashes allowed by the rules of the Department.] It was on or about the 14th of April 1837, on a race course, near Port Mahon, at a race between a horse entered by Lieut. John A. Davis and myself, and a mare owned by Com. Elliott, entered by Lieut. Z. Johnston and Passed Midshipman Dulany. After the first heat had come off, I was standing at the coming out place, where I heard some one remark that it was a distance. I replied that it was not a distance. Mr. Bushrod W. Hunter stepping up, said it was a distance, and as clear a distance as he ever saw. I asked him how he knew; he said he was standing on the wall and had seen it. I replied that I also had stood there, and that it was not a distance, and asked one of the judges of the race on which side of the line the horse was when the flag dropped; he said, on the side which saved the distance. I turned to Mr. Bushrod Hunter and said, by G—d it was not a distance. He replied, it is well for you to say so now. It was at this moment that I heard some one call out, "Lt. Hunter, keep silence, never separate the gentleman from the officer;" and turning round, saw Com. Elliott, mounted on a donkey. I advanced a few feet towards him, and mildly, but firmly repelled the charge. He told me again to keep silence, that I was trying to get up an excitement about the race, at the same time holding up a stick in his hand, shaking it at me in a violent and threatening manner, and ordered me to go immediately on board my ship, and consider myself suspended, which order I obeyed.

*Examined by Judge Advocate.*—The distance between myself and the commodore was from 6 to 8 feet. He shook the stick at me twice—there was a great crowd of people present—foreign officers, both English and French. In April, 1837, the punishment of the boy with 24 stripes of the cat-o'-nine-tails took place on board the frigate United States. He was a servant of Lt. Davis and myself—he was confined and punished with, I think, two dozen lashes, by order of Com. Elliott, as I understood at the time, on a charge of being in a row or fight. His name was Francisco Luzino, a Mahonawkin by birth, but had shipped and was then serving on board the United States.

*Cross-examined by accused.*—I was excited by what had occurred at the race; the race itself had a tendency to excite me, but my excitement was not such as to border at all on a quarrel with Mr. Bushrod W. Hunter: I twice repelled the charge that I had not separated the gentleman from the officer, in manner firm, but respectful; Com. Elliott was not within striking distance of me; I did not represent to the Secretary of the Navy that the stick had been shaken at and over my head; what I mean by *over* was that he was not above me; he was mounted and I on the ground; Gen. Oregon, the Governor of the island, was at the race, but I did not see him at the time the difficulty took place; Com. Elliott had never exhibited the slightest ill will or want of respect towards me; the tone of Bushrod W. Hunter and myself was loud and controversial; Bushrod W. Hunter and I had no explanation the next day, or ever; I was apprised the next day that Com. Elliott regretted the occurrence, and that he said he entertained no ill will towards me personally.

*Lieut. Chas. McBlair sworn,* and examined as to the charge of "scandalous conduct in bringing home for his own private benefit certain horses and asses," and being present at a mutiny on board a ship in Hampton roads without doing his duty in an effort to suppress it, as follows, to wit: I joined the frigate Constitution in the spring of 1838; in June, 1838, two days before the Constitution left Mahon, we received on board a number of animals, consisting of horses and asses, which were placed in stalls amid

ships, on the gun decks; at Gibraltar we received on board another animal, a horse; I should judge there were more than twenty; either before, at, or after leaving Gibraltar, these animals were removed to stalls erected between the guns; they occupied the quarters on the larboard side, from the third forward gun to some short distance aft the main hatch; on the starboard side the stalls extended from the first forward gun to about the fore hatch; these animals, with the exception of one which died on the passage, were transferred at Hampton Roads, Va., and there disembarked; a large and important battery of the ship was so encumbered by the presence of these animals, that it would have been impossible to fight or exercise the guns without their removal; they occupied the places assigned to a portion of the crew as messing and sleeping quarters; about fourteen guns were thus encumbered; a stall was erected between the two starboard guns aft, next to the cabin pantry; I commanded the first division; the gun deck battery could not have been exercised with the stalls standing.

The comfort of the crew was affected by the places occupied by the animals, especially that portion of it that were in the habit of messing where the stalls were erected. The guns of the division that I commanded were not examined before leaving Gibraltar. There was an interval between the receiving of the animals on board and the removal of the guns. I have no personal knowledge to whom the animals belonged. On our arrival in Hampton Roads, I observed, after anchoring, more excitement in the ship than usual, owing apparently to our return home and detention in Hampton Roads. Some time in the afternoon, about five o'clock, I was going forward on the gun deck, when I saw a man very much intoxicated. As I approached him in passing him, he said, "what are you looking at?" and stooping, he picked up a match tub, as if to strike me. One of the crew who was near took hold of him, and took what he had in his hand from him. This attracted my attention to the condition of several men forward, who were intoxicated. I reported their condition to the lieutenant. I did not at this time apprehend any general or serious disturbance. Some time after, while sitting in the ward room, I heard a great uproar on the gun deck. Going up I saw a large number of men engaged in clamorous disputes, some of whom were fighting. I went on deck to find the first lieutenant, and represented to him in strong terms that something must be done to quell the riot. He appeared much irritated at something that had occurred between himself and the commodore. The disorder appeared to be fast increasing, deriving new force from the arrival of the men in the boats. After dark the master-at-arms came rushing in, bleeding profusely, and asked protection from two or three of the men, who had attacked him. I called to the doctor, and ran out to the berth deck, and found all quiet. On deck I found Capt. Boerum engaged in ironing two men, alleged assailants of the master-at-arms. At this time the step that had been taken in securing these men produced tranquillity. It was near nine o'clock when some of the ward room officers heard the rush of a large body of men, and going on deck, I found a large body of men gathered around the fiferail; some of the officers were armed; a black man named Ennis was aft on the quarter-deck, whom the men seemed baffled in the pursuit of. Com. Elliott was seated on the hammock log. The noise subsided about 11 o'clock. It was my mid-watch; Ennis, who was under the charge of a sentry, was passed to my care; I was armed, from a sense of insecurity to myself as well as the prisoner. During this disorder, I have a distinct impression of hearing many loud oaths and seditious expressions used, but do not recollect the circumstances that produced these expressions. The next day we anchored at Norfolk, and on furling sail the crew cheered, when they were



addressed by Lieut. Boerum, from Com. Elliott, who instructed him to address them in general approbation of their conduct, and to say that those whose time had expired might go on shore.

A proposition was made to me to go to Com. Elliott, but I did not go.

By the court.—“What reason did Lieut. Bullus assign for not going himself to the commodore and reporting the condition of the crew; and why did he wish you to go?” His reply was, that he had already been censured for putting the men in irons; whether censured by the commodore or captain, witness could not say; I don't think the subject of reporting to the commodore was mentioned.

By the accused.—“Was it or was it not the duty of the chief executive officer of the ship to arrange the animals on board so as to be the least disadvantage to the crew?” It is usually the duty of the first lieutenant—but on important occasions he applies to the captain. I have seen instructions issued by Mr. Southard, authorizing commanding officers of vessels in the naval service to bring home such seeds, plants, or animals, as may be deemed of service and benefit to the nation, provided it does not interfere with more important duties.

I cannot recollect where I first saw the instructions to this effect—I think in this city, last spring. I have no personal knowledge of animals having been brought from foreign countries in our vessels of war, previous to those by Com. Elliott; I do not know who the officers were who had charge of the landing of the animals at Hampton Roads—nor do I know that their culpable neglect in letting the men get drunk was or was not reported to the commodore. Their intoxication was chiefly owing to their impatience at the detention of the ship. We anchored in Hampton Roads at about 9 o'clock.

I think we went in with the first of the flood; we could not have gone all the way up to Norfolk at that tide; there was no combination among the men, nor was there any demonstration on their part to take possession of the ship—there appeared to be no concert; their clamor appeared to be among themselves, and not a concerted action against the officers of the ship. There was, however, a general disregard of the authority of the officers. The marine guard was not called out to suppress any supposed mutiny. I cannot state the seditious expressions that I heard, nor from how many, nor at what precise time, nor did I report them. The officers baffled the men in the pursuit of Ennis—how many of them I cannot say. The cheering of the crew was at the time of anchoring, on the furling of the sails; there was previously a partial cheering, the cause of which I do not recollect, and think it was unauthorized. I do not know, of my own personal knowledge, how many of the men's time of service expired while at Mahon, or while in the Mediterranean, nor what was then agreed upon to induce those men to do duty. The boat's crew of Com. Elliott appeared to be engaged, while at Mahon, in taking care of the animals. I think there were others also. I did not join the Constitution until some time after her arrival at Mahon. Capt. Boerum and also Lieut. Bullus lived on board, I think.

After reading over the evidence, the court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

There was a greater throng of persons in attendance than has been present on any previous day, and had the room in which the court sits allowed of it, there would have been double as many more. A great many left without being able to obtain admission.

WEDNESDAY, May 13.—Precisely at ten o'clock, the court met and proceeded to business by reading examinations taken yesterday.

Lieut. John A. Davis, sworn.—[The specifications in the charges of the oppressive and cruel conduct of Com. Elliott in the removal of Lieut. Barton from the

ship Constitution to the Shark, in opposition to the advice of the fleet surgeon, while suffering under a severe wound in the right leg, and of unofficer-like conduct to Lieut. Hunter, while at the race course in the island of Minorca, and of inflicting chastisement contrary to the 30th article of the law regulating the navy, were read to the witness.] I knew of Lieut. Barton being brought alongside of the Shark and put on board of the vessel; that day I dined on board the Shark and he was brought there by one of the barges of the Constitution; he was lowered down into one of the berths of the Shark; whether head or feet foremost cannot say; from his screams he appeared in great agony; he was eventually removed to the shore; I was on the race course at Mahon; about the 14th of April, 1837; I was in search of Lieut. Johnston at the time, to ascertain the coming out of the race; I found him in company with Sailing Master and Lieut. Hunter; there was some altercation at this time on the subject of the distance; Sailing Master Hunter asserting that it was as fair a distance as he had ever seen; Lieut. H. denying it, using the term, “by G—d it was not a distance;” Sailing Master Hunter rejoined that it was well enough for him to say so now; Lieut. Hunter observed that he would say so now or at any other time; that was all the altercation that I know of between the two Hunters; the Commodore rode up about that time and called out to him. “Lieut. Hunter, don't separate the gentleman from the officer;” Lieut. H. turned round and said that he did not; the Commodore observed, “keep silence, you are doing it now;” he ordered him to keep silence two or three times, to go on board his ship and consider himself suspended; the commodore appeared in a passion, shaking his stick at Lieut. H. from six to ten feet distant; Lieut. H. obeyed the commodore's order.

By Judge Advocate.—The commodore's manner was violent, as in anger, while speaking to Lieut. H.; the lieutenant's manner was that of forbearance.

From the Potomac I was transferred to the frigate United States; the boy, Francisco, was transferred with me, and there became the servant of Lieut. H. and myself; I was officer of the deck at the time he was ordered to be confined; the order was obeyed; I did not see him punished; he was discharged from the service; the order was received from the commodore; I had a conversation with the commodore relative to the punishment of the boy Francisco; the night of the race we had a “race party;” the commodore was a guest, and the boy waited upon us at the time; I took that occasion to say to the commodore that the boy was innocent of the charge for which he had received punishment, and asked to have him again; he said “no, sir; he has violated the discipline of the service and I will not reship him.”

Francisco was punished and discharged a short time before the race. I knew the boy was innocent of the charge for which he was punished, because he was on board the ship at the time the outrage was alleged to have been committed—and I so informed the commodore. In my conversation with the commodore, nothing was said about from whom the order for punishing Francisco came.

By the accused.—I do not know that the police officers of Mahon reported Francisco with two others as having committed the outrage. I do not know that a man by the name of Melville declared having seen Francisco commit the outrage. I did not communicate my belief of the innocence of Francisco to the commodore until he had been punished and discharged. I did not at the time of punishment know what the charge was, and that it was otherwise than correct. The charge for which the boy was punished was, I believe, being engaged in a row on shore. The order for the confinement was a verbal one. The name was on a slip of paper, with that of another person on board the Shark. There was neither signature nor address upon it. It was brought by Mr. Moffit or by Mr. Jenkins, one or the other. I do not know whose

hand writing the names were in. I think it was Mr. Moffit who handed it to me; both gentlemen frequently brought orders from the Constitution. They were both aids during the cruise, and I believe were so at that time. I do not know that Dr. Boyd, in his official reports, as surgeon of the Constitution, characterized the wound of Midshipman Barton as a slight gunshot wound. I have never seen his official reports. I do not know who lowered Midshipman Barton into the Shark; I was but a guest there at the time. I do not know who superintended his removal from the Shark to the shore. I do not know that his reception on board the Shark or his removal therefrom was attended with carelessness or cruelty by those who had him in charge. There were several others at the race ground mounted on donkeys besides Com. Elliott. It is usual, in riding, to use a pointed stick to impel the donkey forward, punching him on the shoulder. Com. E. held the stick in his right hand, whether by the handle or the middle I cannot say. I do not know how he was using his other hand—presume he was holding his jack; he could not have gesticulated with his right hand without shaking his stick. The space between the Commodore and Lieut. H. was filled by people. According to the best estimate that I can form, there were eight or ten between them; there was a multitude outside. It was not possible for the commodore to have reached Lieut. H. even by holding out the stick he held. When Lieut. Hunter said, "by G—d, it was not a distance, and that he would say so there or at any other time," his manner was suited to his language. When I said that Lieut. Hunter's was marked with forbearance, I did not mean that he should assail the commodore to have made it otherwise than forbearing. I said it was forbearance for him, knowing his general excitable disposition, that he quietly obeyed the commodore's order; nor yet do I mean to say that obedience to an order is forbearance. I have expressed my meaning previously. I do not know about insulting him; yet I should not have insulted him; it would not, in my opinion, be compatible with discipline for a subaltern, publicly, flatly, and repeatedly, to contradict his superior officer.

*Lieut. Pearson, sworn.*—[Examined upon charge of oppression and cruel treatment towards Lieutenant Barton, in removing said Barton from the Constitution to the Shark while suffering from a severe wound in the leg, endangering not only the leg but the life of the said Barton; and also as to the charge of un-officer-like conduct at the race-course, and punishment of the boy Francisco—and of ordering Chaplain Lambert from the Constitution to the schooner Shark during the night; which charges were read to the witness.]

At the time specified Lieut. Barton was brought on board the Constitution in a wounded condition, Com. Elliott was absent from the ship at the time, but returned soon afterwards. I was in the ward-room of the Constitution, and there heard Captain Boerum, who was then first lieutenant of the ship, say to Dr. Boyd that Com. Elliott had directed the removal of Lieut. Barton to the Shark, to which vessel he was at the time attached, unless he (Dr. B.) objected to it as fleet surgeon. Dr. B. replied that he did object to it as fleet surgeon, and as surgeon of that ship. Mr. Barton was, however, soon after removed from the ship to the Shark.

*By the Judge Advocate.*—I saw Mr. Barton when on the gun-deck of the Constitution, and he appeared to be in a good deal of pain. I also saw him at a boarding house in Smyrna, a week or ten days after his removal. I was present near the race-course at the time of the race. I was standing within about 25 yards from where the horses terminated their race. After the horses passed me there was a considerable rush towards the goal; I saw, a few minutes before this, Com. Elliott advancing; I soon heard the commodore address some one whom I did not see, and say, "You should never separate the character of

the gentleman from that of the officer;" a short time afterwards I heard him say, "you have," or "you did;" then I heard him say, "silence," and directly afterwards, "go on board your ship." At this time I could not see the commodore for the crowd, except occasionally his head, and I only knew it to be him from my acquaintance with his voice. I then saw Lieut. Hunter pass out of the crowd towards the ship. At one time there was a Mahonese, shipped on board the Shark, punished with two dozen lashes—his name, to the best of my recollection, was Richard Lassells. The whipping, I think, was with the "cat," and was done by the commodore's order. He was regularly shipped on board, and belonged to the navy. He was generally known on board by the name of "Dick." I did not recollect his name when examined before the court of inquiry. The punishment was inflicted at Mahon; the Shark, at the time, was one of the squadron of Com. Elliott. I took command of the Shark about the 1st December, 1836, and remained in command till her arrival in the United States, 24th March, 1838. The man Richard was punished early after I took command of the Shark. I had no written order for the punishment; the order was brought me from the commodore's ship by a midshipman; the punishment was inflicted in part—one dozen directly on receipt of the order; but doubting the correctness of the order, I went on board the commodore's ship and inquired of Capt. Boerum if it had been passed to me correctly—he said "yes;" I then ordered the other dozen.

With regard to Chaplain Lambert, he was ordered to the schooner Shark, in the harbor of Besuda. On the day that the chaplain joined the Shark, the Constitution arrived in the harbor; on the arrival of the Constitution, the commodore asked me if I did not want a chaplain; I replied, yes, if you will give us Mr. Lambert we will be very glad of one; the commodore asked where I would put him—I replied that if he sent Mr. Lambert I should put him in the cabin; in the afternoon of the same day I was on board of the Constitution; as I was about to leave, the commodore asked that I would send my boat back; the Constitution was then being got under weigh; I sent the boat soon after; the Constitution passed out of the harbor with the boat in tow, which returned about 9 o'clock, with the chaplain and his baggage; the Shark was got under weigh about 10 o'clock, with a light wind, which lasted till we got out to sea, where we found a fresh breeze and a rough sea, which continued all night; it was the stern boat of the Shark in which the chaplain came—he brought with him a large chest and other baggage; after leaving Besuda, we the next day communicated with the Egyptian fleet in the harbor of Candia, &c., thence to the Dardanelles, Mahon, and other places, in search of pirates; we arrived at Mahon on the 1st of October, 1837; we met the frigate United States there, and after passing through quarantine, the chaplain then joined that frigate; the Constitution arrived at Mahon about the 1st November.

*By the accused.*—"Dick" was punished for fighting on shore, and was immediately discharged—he was a troublesome fellow; I do not know the original cause of the transfer of Midshipman Barton from the Constitution to the Shark; Lieut. Ridgely was in command of the Shark at the time of the transfer of Lieut. Barton; the accommodations on board the Shark are as good as those on any United States schooner that I have seen; Mr. Barton's accommodations on shore were as good as could be obtained at any boarding house in that place; he was attended by Drs. Boyd and Egbert, until the sailing of the Constitution and Shark; I have no doubt these attentions were by the order of Com. Elliott; I do not know that Com. Elliott, previous to the sailing of the Shark, gave the purser positive orders to furnish Midshipman Barton with funds; I know nothing about it; some of the American officers at the race had not their uniforms



on; I had a conversation with Chaplain Lambert in the boat of the Shark, as to his coming on board that vessel; I then stated to him that the commodore had asked me, while lying aside of the Constitution, if we wanted a chaplain, and stated to him my reply to the commodore, and added, of course, that the commodore was not in earnest, as I did not suppose that he would part with Mr. Lambert; he, however, showed me his order while on board of the ship, some two or three hours afterwards; I dined, on board, and after dinner it was that I was shown the order; Mr. Lambert, when he showed me the orders, appeared to be very much distressed at receiving them; I said nothing to Com. Elliott on the subject of the orders after having seen them; the distance between the two vessels was about an eighth of a mile, and on the day named I had gone to the Constitution twice—once alongside and once on board; the weather was fair and the sea smooth; the boat that I sent for Mr. Lambert was the same that I had used through the day—was in good order and well manned; I did not know the number of officers that had been ordered to the Shark when I sent the boat; the chaplain and one or two petty officers returned in the boat with him; I recollect, while visiting the Constitution, one of the passed midshipmen was ordered to the Shark, but do not know when he went—he was there, however, before the chaplain; the chest of Mr. Lambert was very heavy, and would prevent the men in a heavy sea from pulling with facility, but would not endanger the boat and crew; Mr. Lambert was to join the frigate United States when we met with her, but we did not expect to meet her before reaching Mahon; I had orders to consult with the consul at Salonica, and of our Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, respecting the taking on board some Turkish youth to bring to this country for education, provided the Turkish government should choose to send them; my order was to touch at Palermo and several other points on my way down; there was an order against American officers appearing on shore at Mahon, except in uniform—whether the orders applied to the whole squadron is more than I can say; I do not know how far the Constitution towed the boat sent for the chaplain and the other officers; it was gone several hours, and the Constitution was out of sight; I took no Turkish youth on board at any place.

The court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

**THURSDAY, May 14.**—The Court met this morning pursuant to adjournment of yesterday, in the spacious room in the third story of the same building in which they have previously sat. There is an abundance of space now for the idle and the curious to while away a half day of unoccupied time; the room being competent to accommodate fifteen hundred or two thousand people. It is a move, for which the projector, be he whom he may, deserves credit.

The proceedings of yesterday were read.

**Lieut. Charles W. Chauncey, sworn.**—[Charge 8th, 3d Specification was read to the witness.]—I was on board the sloop John Adams. I joined her about the 1st of March, and found on board the animals alluded to in the specification—a horse and a jack, represented to belong to Com. Elliott; to accommodate which, the two long guns were put below. These animals remained on board until we returned home, and were landed at the New York navy yard—after which I saw no more of them. The guns remained below during the whole passage. The sloop mounted 24 guns in all.

**By the accused.**—I did not report the circumstances to the Secretary of the Navy.

**Dr. Washington, sworn.**—[Charge 3d, tending to the destruction of good morals in accepting of a service of plate from a part of the crew of the Constitution, while at Lisbon, was first read to the witness. Also, the charge of bringing home a number of animals for his own benefit; and of being present at a

meeting on board the Constitution, and not doing his duty in suppressing it.]

I saw some plate about the time mentioned in the specification on the commodore's sideboard, on board the Constitution, which he mentioned having received from the crew; with some such inscription as that mentioned in the specification. I did not know the manner in which the subscription had been raised among the crew, or how the plate had been paid for.

**By the Judge Advocate.**—Captain Elliott asked me as to the propriety of accepting it. I told him I believed it was usual to accept presents when offered.

I saw a number of cattle brought on board the Constitution, at Mahon, about the 13th of June, said to belong to Com. Elliott—about 22 in number—they were placed in stalls—they did not incommode the crew at their meals and sleeping. How far they interfered with the armament of the ship, others can judge as well as I can.

The crew was very disorderly at Hampton Roads, some of whom were intoxicated; I should not call it a meeting, as there was no preconcert as far as I could see; I did not see that the commodore made any effort to restore order; the men, at the time, may be said to have had possession of the ship.

**By the Judge Advocate.**—The master at arms commenced the usual examination as the men came on board, but did not continue it, as he appeared to be afraid; the conduct of the men seemed to set the master at arms at defiance; several of them calling out to him to come and examine them; their conduct was riotous; I did not notice the master at arms afterwards; Dr. Barrington was performing the actual duties of surgeon at the time; I saw the crew that day frequently assembled in large numbers on the deck, sometimes fighting, at others passing rapidly across the deck, and often shouting; I am under the impression that some one was hurt on the head during the disturbance; who, I cannot recollect.

**By the accused.**—I joined the Constitution in August, 1836, in the Mediterranean, and relieved Surgeon Boyd; I was on duty as fleet surgeon during the voyage, or rather during the return of the ship; the disorders at Hampton Roads may have been attributable to the intoxication of a part of the crew; they were fighting and squabbling among themselves; I do not know that Commodore Elliott had one of the intoxicated men ironed; I saw no effort made by any of the officers to quell the disturbance; the crew did not appear disposed to submit to the authority of the ship, though I saw no combined action; I have been attached to the United States naval service about 29 years; I do not remember any instance where testimonials of affection and respect were presented to officers by those under their command; further than I have seen a sword which was said to have been presented to Capt. Kennon many years past by the officers or men, or both, under him. [A question was here proposed to the witness, and objection being made by the Judge Advocate, the court room was cleared until the opinion of the Court was had. In about fifteen minutes it opened, and the Judge Advocate announced that the question was overruled.]

This was not the first time that I had known animals brought home—the Washington, commanded by Com. Chauncey, some years since, brought home one or two. There were also some brought home in the North Carolina, commanded by Com. Rodgers; I think by the latter four in number—they were jacks and jennies. I knew of no regulations or orders from the Navy Department authorizing commanders to bring home such things at the time these were brought home—they were brought previous to such order—the first being about the year 1818, the latter 1827. I never heard any objection made to the two instances here named.

**Lt. James M. Watson, sworn.**—[The charges upon which it was purposed to examine the witness were first read by the Judge Advocate.]

I was on board the *Constitution* when Mr. Barton came on board wounded, at Smyrna; he was made comfortable on the starboard side of the gun deck. The commodore was absent at the time, but when he returned Barton was sent to the *Shark*. He appeared to suffer a great deal from his wound. I visited him a short time afterwards on shore, in company with the fleet surgeon. He was still in much agony. Dr. Boyd wished me to get a piece of oil cloth to place under his wounded limb, as he apprehended that many of the bones would come out and soil his bed. I had it procured. I visited him a few days after, when he appeared less distressed. We left him at Smyrna. I did not see him after that.

At the island of Cyprus I was first lieutenant of the *Constitution*, in consequence of the sickness of Lieut. Harwood. There was a requisition brought to me to sign, for some plank, canvass, nails, marlin, &c., for the erection of stalls, which, at first, I declined, until I heard Com. Elliott say to the steward, "Tell Mr. Watson to sign the requisition, and you will see them returned." I then signed it.

*By the Judge Advocate.*—These stores were applied to the erection of stalls, and for the commodore's use. The requisition was brought to me by the commodore's steward. There were at that time four horses on board belonging to the commodore. The stores were never, to my knowledge, returned. I do not recollect whether I signed any other requisitions for stores for the use of Com. Elliott. During the conversation of the commodore with the steward, I was within ten or fifteen feet of him.

The ship was lying at the island of Candia, and, while at dinner, all hands were called to weigh anchor. I went to the fore-castle, my station, and while there my servant came to me and said that Mr. Lambert wished to borrow a trunk, as he was ordered out of the ship. I remained at my station until Mr. L. left the ship, when I went to the gangway and bid him good-bye. He left the ship, I think, between 5 and 6, P. M. The ship was in the harbor when the boat left her; there was a good breeze and the sea a little rough.

*By the accused.*—The boat, to my knowledge, had not been waiting for Mr. Lambert. The ship, when he left, was hove to, and if going would have made eight or nine knots. The *Shark* at the time, I should judge, was four or five miles distant. Mr. Lambert did not take my trunk, nor can I tell what baggage he did take. He left some baggage in my charge. Can't say what kind of a boat he left in; think it was a four-oared boat. I can't say how many accompanied him. I did not consider Mr. L. in any danger; thought him rather uncomfortable. I do not know that Mr. L. made any objections to going, and if he did, I don't know that the commodore knew of them. The 1st lieutenant was officer of the deck at the time; I think it was Lieut. Bullus—no, it was Mr. Harwood. I do not know where the steward is, of whom I have spoken when at Cyprus—he was a Mahonese—his name, I believe, was James Gumilla. The steward may have returned the articles for which I signed the requisition without my knowledge. Passed Midshipman Barton received his wound in a duel, but this I do not know of my knowledge. The *sch. Shark* was lying between the *Constitution* and the town of Smyrna, about half way. I do not recollect who superintended the removal of Mr. Barton. Com. Elliott did not, to my knowledge, in any way interfere with the removal of Mr. Barton. His removal was, for aught I know, as careful as the circumstances would allow. His accommodations while on shore were good. I know nothing of the provision made by the purser for the support of Midshipman Barton. [Lieut. Watson left the ship at Port Mahon to travel in Europe, and of course knew nothing of any of the after transactions.]

*Dr. Godon, sworn.*—The charges upon which it was proposed to examine the witness being first read

to him, he deposed and said: I was an assistant surgeon on board the *Constitution* when Midshipman Barton was brought along side wounded; after some delay he was brought on board, permission having been received. I think he was hoisted on board. He was placed on the gun-deck, a cot having been slung for that purpose. Preparations were then made to extract the ball; the ball struck the tibia about two and a half inches below the joint, fractured the bone transversely and splintered it; the ball was extracted from the back of the calf of the leg, under the skin, by Dr. Boyd; we all considered the wound of a very dangerous character; the limb was afterwards dressed, bandaged and splintered; Mr. Barton was in very severe pain, and complained loudly. Shortly afterwards Com. Elliott came on board; Mr. Barton begged that Dr. Boyd would see the commodore, and it possible prevent his removal, as it was reported that he would be removed, requesting him to represent to the commodore the miserable condition he was in—to appeal to the commodore's sympathies; the Dr. left, and shortly after returned, saying he must go. It was my opinion that the removal would be attended with danger, and certainly with very great pain and inconvenience. He was removed.

*By the Judge Advocate.*—My opinion was not given officially as to the removal, but my opinion was given to Dr. Boyd, with whom I consulted; I thought it highly dangerous.

I was in Port Mahon, on the race ground, when the race occurred; my attention was attracted by Com. Elliott's loud tone of voice; several plants or prickly pears intervened between us; the commodore was mounted on a donkey, holding in his hand a stick which he shook at the individual to whom he was talking in a manner which I consider insulting; he ordered the person to whom he was talking to go on board of his vessel; when the person emerged from the crowd I saw that it was Lieut. Hunter.

*By the accused.*—When Passed Mid. Barton underwent the operation of extracting the ball, he was under the influence of opium; I do not know what quantity; the ball was extracted and the wound entirely bandaged before the commodore came on board; almost immediately after the wound was dressed, Mr. Barton was removed; Dr. Boyd was not with Mr. Barton all the time after his return to the ship wounded; he was absent several times for a short time; the cot was surrounded by a dozen, which prevented me from seeing where he went; I understood, however, that he each time communicated with the commodore or his lieutenant; the Dr. appeared much concerned at the removal; I did not see Dr. Boyd at any time write a report, certificate or letter concerning the wound; I do not remember Mr. Barton's requesting Dr. Boyd to write to the commodore, but most distinctly recollect his asking him to speak to Com. Elliott.

The Court here adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning.

FRIDAY, May 15.—Pursuant to adjournment yesterday, at 10 o'clock the Court met, and after reading the examinations taken in the case yesterday by the Judge Advocate,

*Dr. G. R. B. Horner* was sworn as a witness.—[The specification in the charge against Com. Elliott, of whipping a seaman in double the number of lashes allowed by the rules and regulations of the Department, was read.]—I was the surgeon of the frigate *United States*; while at Port Mahon all hands were called to witness punishment; I went up, and there saw "Francisco," the servant of Lieut. Hunter and Lieut. Davis; he was in the gangway, was tied, and, when Capt. Wilkinson appeared, began to exculpate himself—said he was innocent, and begged for mercy; what he said, however, had no effect; he received with the "cat" two dozen lashes; he was afterwards discharged from the ship.



*By the accused.*—To the best of my knowledge, Francisco was a native of Mahon; I do not know that he was confined exclusively to waiting upon Lieuts. Hunter and Davis; when there was a call of "all hands to quarters," he took his station with the rest of the crew; he left the ship the day or day after the flogging; the provocation for his punishment was for an alleged assault which he was charged with committing, or with having caused to have been committed, on Antonio Golerino, on the evening of the 7th of April; I am unable to say how violent, or what amount of injury was sustained by the man assaulted—I understood that he was knocked down; I believe that Francisco dressed himself as soon as the punishment was over, and that he forthwith left the ship; Capt. Wilkinson was at the head of the gangway and saw the punishment inflicted—whether Lieut. Hunter or Lieut. Davis were present is more than I can say; the punishment was not unusual in kind or in its effect upon the man, except so far as regards the number of lashes; he appeared to suffer considerably under it, and frequently cried for water, and begged loudly for mercy. He was stripped and punished as men usually are when whipped with the "cat." He became quite pale from the effect of the whipping, and appeared as though he would faint. If a person was suffering from a gun-shot wound and a fractured limb, and removal was absolutely necessary, if the patient was mine, it would in some measure depend upon circumstances and the amount of pain he was suffering, whether I would remove him immediately after the wound had been splintered and bandaged, or whether I would wait until the pain had subsided, and until there was a reaction. If he was in great pain, I think I should not advise a removal at that time. If in a fit condition, and under the effect of opium, I should recommend it to be done. The manner of removal and the place to which it was intended to remove him, would, however, have considerable influence with me in forming an opinion. The true time for removal would, in my judgment, be in the interval after the pain had subsided—after a reaction—and before any inflammation of the parts had taken place.

[The object of the question of Mr. Dallas to the witness for the accused, was, in short, to know if the commodore had not taken the most safe and proper time for the removal of Midshipman Barton from the Constitution to the Shark—immediately after the wound had been dressed, and at a time when the irritation consequent upon a removal would not excite inflammation. The question was long and the answer diffuse, but the above is believed to be the substance of both.]

The Judge Advocate here stated that he had a matter of explanation to make to the Court, and for that purpose asked that it might be cleared. In about fifteen minutes it was again opened, when an adjournment immediately took place till 10 o'clock to-day, (Saturday.)

A voyage of discovery to the Antarctic will leave England early in June. This new expedition, which will consist of two vessels, to be placed under the command of an officer in the navy, will be equipped at the sole expense of several British merchants. We need not add that we wish them all the success that so spirited an undertaking so signally merits.

**BOUNDARY QUESTION.**—In a pamphlet published in London, 1770, referring to the origin of the war of 1758, between Great Britain and France, which was concluded by a treaty of peace in 1763, we find the following as the boundaries of Nova Scotia, when it was granted to Sir William Alexander; and which, it is there asserted, also had always been the boundaries of that territory, ever afterwards, though it had passed from England to France, and been reduced by British troops several times within the periods of 1622 and 1763:

"All and singular the lands of the continent and the Islands in America, within Cape Sable, lying in 43 or 44° north lat. or thereabout—thence along the coast of St. Mary's Bay; thence passing northward by a right line across the Gulph or Bay of Fundy, to the river St. Croix, and to the remotest western spring head thereof; thence, by an imaginary line, conceived to run through or over the land northward, to the next ship-road, or river, or spring, discharging itself into the great river of Canada," (St Lawrence.)

Here it will be seen that the line northward from the head of St. Croix is to run or extend to a river or spring or ship-road or harbor, connected or communicating with the St. Lawrence.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

### Selected Poetry.

#### THE MOTHER WHO HAS A CHILD AT SEA.

BY ELIZA COOK.

There's an eye that looks on the swelling cloud  
Folding the moon in a funeral shroud,  
That watches the stars dying one by one,  
Till the whole of heaven's calm light hath gone;  
There's an ear that lists to the hissing surge,  
As the mourner turns to the anthem dirge.  
That eye! that ear! oh, whose can they be,  
But a mother's, who hath a child at sea?

There's a cheek that is getting ashy white,  
As the tokens of storm come on with night,  
There's a form that's fixed at the lattice pane,  
To mark how the gloom gathers over the main,  
While the yesty billows lash the shore  
With loftier sweep and hoarser roar.  
That cheek! that form! oh, whose can they be,  
But a mother's, who hath a child at sea?

The rushing whistle chills her blood,  
As the north wind hurries to scourge the flood;  
And the icy shiver spreads to her heart,  
As the first red lines of lightning start.  
That ocean boils; all mute she stands,  
With parted lips and tight-clasped hands;  
Oh, marvel not at her fear, for she  
Is a mother, who hath a child at sea.

She conjures up the fearful scene,  
Of yawning waves, where, the ship between,  
With striking keel and splinter'd mast,  
Is plunging hard and foundering fast.  
She sees her boy with lank drench'd hair,  
Clinging on to the wreck with a cry of despair.  
Oh, the vision is madd'ning! No grief can be  
Like a mother's, who hath a child at sea.

She presses her brow—she sinks and kneels  
Whilst the blast howls on and the thunder peals;  
She breathes not a word, for her passionate prayer  
Is too fervent and deep for the lips to bear;  
It is poured in the long convulsive sigh,  
In the straining glance of an upturned eye,  
And a holier offering cannot be,  
Than the mother's prayer for her child at sea.

Oh! I love the winds when they spurn control,  
For they suit my own bond-hating soul;  
I like to hear them sweeping past,  
Like the eagle's pinion, free and fast;  
But a pang will rise, with sad alloy,  
To soften my spirit and sink my joy,  
When I think how dismal their voices must be,  
To a mother who hath a child at sea!

#### ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE UNIFORMS.

JOHN SMITH, (late of West Point,) would respectfully inform the officers of the army and navy, that he is now enabled to furnish to the different corps their uniform complete, all made of the best materials, and forwarded with despatch.

To prevent errors, the Legislature of New York has authorized him to change his name to JOHN S. FRASER; therefore all letters hereafter will be addressed to

March 5—15

JOHN S. FRASER,  
168 Pearl street, New York

## WASHINGTON CITY,

THURSDAY, ..... MAY 21, 1840.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—The communication, headed "From a 'Coal Pit,' No. 1," and signed C., contains allegations of fact, of which we have, and can have, no personal knowledge; hence a responsible name is requisite, to secure its insertion.

**LIST OF VISITERS**, invited to attend the annual examination of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in June.

R. H. GARDINER, Esq., of Maine.  
 SAMUEL A. TURNER, Esq., of Massachusetts.  
 ISAAC F. REDFIELD, Esq., of Vermont.  
 RICHARD P. THOMPSON, Esq., of New Jersey.  
 Gen. B. TROLLINGER, of North Carolina.  
 Col. S. ROCKWELL, of Georgia.  
 Gov. — DESHA, of Kentucky.  
 Gen. J. MEDARY, of Ohio.  
 Prof. D. READ, do.  
 Hon. AMOS LANE, of Indiana.  
 Dr. JAMES HAGAN, of Mississippi.  
 Gen. JOSEPH W. BROWN, of Michigan.  
 Gen. LEIGH READ, of Florida.  
 Rt. Rev. Bishop ONDERDONK, of New York.  
 Prof. H. KING, of Missouri.  
 Com. CHARLES MORRIS, of U. S. N.  
 Dr. T. LAWSON, Surgeon General U. S. A.  
 Gen. N. TOWSON, Paymaster General U. S. A.

**TRIAL OF COMMODORE ELLIOTT.**—Knowing the strong desire of our readers to learn all that transpires in the course of this important trial, we have copied the reports which appear from day to day in the Philadelphia Ledger. It occurs to us, however, that the testimony of the witnesses, as reported, cannot be correctly understood, nor its bearing upon the several charges and specifications be appreciated, without the questions which are propounded to them. The replies of the witnesses are given in a summary form, but the interrogatories are left to conjecture.

The propriety of publishing a part of the testimony during the pendency of a trial, has been often questioned, and at times prohibited; but such is the notoriety attending this case, and so extensively have the reports been copied into the papers, that it seems to be expected that we should not withhold them from our readers.

At a Naval General Court Martial, held at the navy yard, Philadelphia, commencing on Monday, 4th May, Lieutenant CHARLES H. McBLAIR was tried on the following charges:

1. Contumacious treatment of his superior, being in the execution of his office.
2. Unofficerlike conduct, in having used provoking words, gestures, and menaces towards Captain Henry E. Ballard, an officer in the navy of the U. S.
3. Unofficerlike conduct, in having used provoking words and gestures, towards Capt. Charles G. Ridgely, an officer in the navy of the U. S.

After having carefully and maturely weighed and deliberated upon the matter,

The Court is opinion that the first, second, third and fourth specifications of the first charge are not proved, and do accordingly find the accused not guilty of the first charge. The Court is also of opinion that the first, second, and third specifications of the second charge are not proved, and do accordingly find the accused not guilty of the second charge. The Court is also of opinion that the first and only specification of the third charge is not proved, and do accordingly find the accused not guilty of the third charge.

The Court does therefore fully acquit the accused.

It having been stated in the newspapers that the circumstances of the case were such as hardly to commend it to the consideration of a court martial, it may be proper to mention that the investigation was made in accordance with the earnest request of Lieut. McBlair himself.

At a Naval General Court Martial, convened at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th May, of which Commodore J. RENSHAW was President, Lieut. FITZ ALLAN DEAS was tried on charges of Drunkenness and Conduct unbecoming an officer, found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy—the reprimand to be read on board of all ships in commission, and at the naval stations of the United States.

**BROTHER JONATHAN.**—This is the title of a mammoth sheet, published in New York, by Wilson & Co., 162 Nassau street, at \$3 per annum. The publishers announce that they have engaged the pen of N. P. WILIS, Esq., whose contributions to the literature of his country will in future appear in that paper. Mr. W. is an attractive and agreeable writer; and, save the inconvenience of spreading out so large a sheet for perusal, the B. J. is filled with instructive and entertaining matter.

## Correspondence of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

GAREY'S FERRY, May —, 1840.

Brig. Gen. ARMISTEAD has assumed the command of the Southern army. To Colonel TWIGGS he has assigned the operations in the whole of East Florida. Lieut. Col. GREEN commands the troops west of the Suwannee.

The long continued and injudicious *square and post* system, having from experience been found ineffectual, a more decided plan of affording protection to the settlements, and at the same time substituting the offensive for the defensive, is about to be put in force.

Fort King, from its central position, has with great clear sightedness been selected as the rallying point, from which the six great retreats of the Indians can be reached with facility, viz: the north and south sides of the Outhlacoochee, east and west of Lake Ahapopka, the Ocklawaha, and Wekiwa. Upwards of one thousand troops will have concentrated at Fort King by the 22d, under command of Colonel TWIGGS; and if the sanguine desire, and active zeal, displayed



by all ranks, would warrant a favorable issue, never at any period, did a body of men more fully promise the accomplishment of the desired object.

There is but one fear to be entertained, and that is the advanced state of the season. Should the troops, however, not experience a more unhealthy summer than the preceding year, all may yet be brought to a favorable conclusion.

#### ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

May 15—Col. W. Davenport, 1st infy., Fuller's  
Capt. J. Symington, Ordnance, do.  
Lt. Col. S. H. Long, Top. Engrs., do.  
18—Lieut. S. Woods, 6th infy., Gadsby's  
19—Bvt. Maj. W. L. McClintock, 2d arty. Fuller's  
Capt. F. Taylor, 1st arty.  
Gen. J. E. Wool, Insp. Gen., Gadsby's  
Comm'r. C. Boardman, navy, Georgetown.

#### LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1840.

ARMY.—Capt. J. C. Casey, Major W. M. Graham,  
Capt. J. Symington, Lieut. C. Tompkins 2.

NAVY.—Lieut. S. B. Bissell, Charles Hunter, A. A.  
Holcomb, Lieut. B. W. Hunter, Lt. W. F. Lynch 3,  
Lieut. S. S. Lee.

MARINE CORPS.—Lieut. J. L. C. Hardy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

ARMY.—Captain Searle.

NAVY.—Lt. J. B. Dale, Wm. [S.] Ringgold, Lieut.  
J. Moorehead, Capt. R. F. Stockton.

#### PASSENGERS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, per steamer Caroline, from  
Mobile, Capt. G. W. Hughes, of the army. May 10,  
per steamer Giraffe, from Mobile, Dr. G. R. Clarke, of  
the army.

SAVANNAH, May 11, per steamboat Gen. Clinch, from  
Black creek, Col. J. B. Walbach, Major M. M. Payne,  
Major W. L. McClintock, Major G. Loomis, Captain  
W. M. Fulton, and Dr. J. M. Cuyler, of the army.  
May 14, per steam packet Southerner, from Charle-  
ston, Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, of the navy.

CHARLESTON, May 12, per steam packet Wm. Sea-  
brook, from Savannah, Col. Walbach, Majors Loomis,  
Payne and McClintock, of the army. May 15, per  
steam packet Southerner, from Savannah, Capt. S. W.  
Moore, of the army.

NEW YORK, May 16, per ship Albany, for Havre, Capt.  
E. A. F. Lavallette, of the navy.

### Communications.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA—SUPER- ANNATED LIST FOR THE ARMY.

Among the very best measures lately brought forward, in connexion with our military affairs, is the great scheme of the Secretary of War, for a new and effective organization of the whole body of our militia; and the plan of General MACOMB, for which he deserves great credit, proposing the establishment of a "Superannuated List" for the army. As the plans of the War Department with regard to classifying the whole body of the militia, involve considerations of a grave and momentous character, it is presumed, as the Secretary has lately recommended in his admirable letter, of April 8, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, that there will be no disposition to precipitate action upon the subject. In the hands of Congress, and the Legislatures of the different States, there will be abundant opportunity and means to sift the whole scheme, and, let the result be as it may, Mr. POINSETT will enjoy the high gratification of seeing ultimate justice done to his motives.

The *Invalid Corps*, however, suggested in the Annual Report of Gen. MACOMB, dated Nov. 27, and

more fully explained in his letter to the War Department of the 4th January last, is eminently practical, and demanded by the most palpable interests of the service. The regimental organization is seriously impaired while its staff is cumbered with a single inefficient field officer. When the service requires a regiment to be concentrated at a distant point, and age or infirmity deprives the command of the presence of its first, second or third officer, those who do the duty, incur the responsibility, and encounter the peril of the absent, ought to enjoy the emolument, as they do the honor, of that position. One example here will suffice to exhibit the expediency of what has been recommended. Some time ago an officer who had long been superannuated by decrepitude from severe toil and exposure in early life, received orders to join his regiment, then in the field, and with a chafed but gallant spirit, attempted to do it, although he had not been able to sit a horse for many years! In such a case, does any body suppose the officer would not have allowed himself superceded by a younger and abler man, if it could have been without dishonor, and under the provisions of a legal enactment?

This subject is one that is entitled to a much deeper consideration, and a larger discussion than it has yet received in the army. Let those who see both sides of the question come up to it like men; and there will be no difficulty in deciding it upon its true merits.

#### UTILITY.

#### RERUM METEOROLOGICORUM FLORIDÆ.

*Climate—Meteors—Phosphorescent Clouds—Lantern  
Jacks—A Phenomenon—White Squalls.*

Florida, from its position, lying just north of the Tropic of Cancer, and being nearly surrounded by water, would be judged to possess one of the blandest and most equable climates in the world, and such in fact, for several months in the year, is found to be the case; but owing to its defencelessness from northern winds, and somewhat perhaps to its sandy soil, its upper and interior portions are subject to an annual variation of temperature as great as 80 or 90 degrees. The diurnal variations, which are considerable, are probably increased, in summer, by the reflexivity of the sand, over which the air can be seen trembling, at almost all hours of the day, as over a heated furnace, and this sand radiates so freely that at midnight the thermometer may stand at 75 and 70°, when at noon in the summer it ranged at 130. In consequence heavy dews are formed; but on the sea coast and in the lower part of the territory, where regular breezes prevail, the temperature is so much less variable, that the islands about Capes Florida and Sable, are in this respect unexcelled perhaps by any other region of the globe.

The climate, from several indications, appears to be growing gradually colder. We heard Abraham make some remarks to this purport, and such seems to be the general impression of the white inhabitants of the territory, as well as of the aborigines. It is moreover in accordance with experience in other parts of our country; but it is true that the main cause of the increasing coldness in the northern States, the clearing and exposing lands to cold winds, does not obtain in Florida to any appreciable extent; yet still, if those States undergo a change of climate, it is evident that the southern ones must ultimately in some measure partake of it.

The insalubrity of the climate during the warmer season, is chiefly attributable to the decomposition of vegetable matter, with which all the hammocks and even streams and lakes are rife; but after the autumnal gales have swept the miasma of a summer's raising from the land, a long spell of pleasant weather ensues, alike remarkable for its equanimity and conduciveness to health. The invalid, and those who have been exhausted by long continued heat, feel its recuperating influence stealing through their systems, like the nutriture of milk. The night air is no longer

dangerous, and one can lounge in it for hours, receiving pleasure like the rest of animated nature about him, from mere existence.

The nocturnal aspect of the heavens differs from a more northern one, in the same manner that two paintings may differ, the warmth and richness of one, contrasting with the coldness and poverty of the other. From their deep ultramarine hue, and a peculiar lustre of the stars and milky way, they are suffused in a kind of generous glow, which is seldom witnessed in a more gelid atmosphere. Meteors now and then make their appearance as in other skies, but they are usually very transient, and seem at a great height. There are occasionally noticed, sometimes near the zenith, and at others, at various altitudes, small luminous nebulae, that shine as if they reflected the light of the moon. There is no apparent cause for their phosphorescence, and they are probably as much a mystery in their origin, belonging to the same class of phenomena, perhaps, as the northern lights and Magellanic clouds.

The character of the country, like tropical regions generally, is favorable to the production of lantern jacks, and in accordance, they are frequently seen gliding spectre-like through the air, and throwing a lugubrious light upon the swamps and hammocks where they have their origin. When they rise up near the lairs or watering places of deer, these animals may follow them in a great deal of wonderment, and may really come to some tragical end, worthy of a nursery tale, being often led, by mistake, it is presumed, up to flambeaus in the hands of some assassin fire-hunters; but whether they ever possessed such alliciency over mortals as has been attributed to them, we are much inclined to doubt.

In January, 1838, a phenomenon was observed that very seldom occurs. The attendant circumstances which could probably have any effect in its origin were, the encampment of the army on a river at about lat. 27°, and a N. W. wind, which was producing in the course of two or three days a change in the temperature, from a high range to the freezing point. It might be supposed from this, that the air immediately surrounding the camp fires became rarefied, and assuming a hemispherical form, magnified the objects seen through it like a convex lens. This would require an immiscibility of two unhomogeneous strata of air, seemingly incompatible with the universal law of a tendency to an equilibrium; but there are numerous instances to show that such an atmospherical condition is possible. They may have been observed by many in Florida, especially at an early hour in the morning: the air is then occasionally divided into vertical strata, so distinctly marked by different temperatures, that they become directly perceptible on passing through them. When the equilibrium is so unusually disturbed in other departments of nature, it is generally restored with violence, and it is not improbable that some such state of the atmosphere as this, may be the origin of those sudden and terrible gales in tropical seas, called hurricanes and white squalls.

Cape Canaveral makes out from the eastern coast of Florida very much as Cape Hatteras does from the United States, and it has the same reputation among sailors of being the abode of Genii of the Storm, who lie in wait with a tempest ready brewed, to work destruction upon the first sail that heaves in sight. But since we had doubled Cape Hatteras without experiencing any such calamity, but on the contrary, having had remarkably pleasant weather, we began to suspect its repute fit only for long yarns, and in consequence, on the occasion about to be referred to, approached Canaveral from the south, without any apprehension or even a thought of its existence. We had sweltered through a long day's calm on board a small schooner, migrating from the shade of one sail to another, thence to the cabin, and then, from that black hole, quickly out again to the reeking

deck, our company lolling in the hold, the crew whistling for the wind, and the skipper, an old fellow who had lived nearly half a century upon the sea, breaking occasionally into a plaintive yawn, which happening to be the right pitch for 'Sweet Home,' he would continue on with a stave or two of that air, and then subsided into the listlessness of his own drooping canvass.

At night-fall a breeze sprung up, and filling our ready sails, sent us along at a merry rate. The transition from our previous state of immotion was so great and pleasing that we stretched out on a bench abaft the tiller, merely to enjoy it. As we watched the stars, and thought over the various fates of individuals who had gazed at them in similar situations, from Mary Queen of Scots down to ourselves, we had the gratifying belief, that however many others had been wrecked, we, in probability, should soon make our destined and much desired port in safety. In short, we were delighted, like the man whose warmest hopes take a sudden breeze of prosperity, that bears them on without an effort on his part, to their completest fruition. Old Wykes, too, (the skipper,) stood at the no longer resistless wheel, mutely glorying in the same joyous feelings; the pole star of his affections was before him, on the banks of the Connecticut. But notwithstanding his susceptibility he was somewhat of a churl, for it was only after five hints from him, the last of which was too cornering to be evaded, that we descended to our berth, endeavoring to mete what we thought poetry of motion into something like the flow of numbers. We have some faint recollections of having ended two lines with gallant bows and plows respectively, and made up two others about the similarity of excitement produced by simmering brine and Madeira wine, when we fell asleep. Not long after, there came a shriek from old Wykes, loud enough to startle a calm into a blow, and scrambling over a confused pile of chairs, tables, and boxes, we thrust our head from the companion way—there all was uproar. The weather, following the example of the skipper, perhaps, had fetched a yawn, which was thrumming our rigging to any tune but Sweet Home; to our excited imagination it seemed a requiem, horribly fit to be howled over our common grave; certainly it was far different from the strains of the Eolian harp. The sea was churned into one sheet of foam, the vessel careening and rushing through the water, and old Wykes in his exertions, bent down to the wheel, looking like a man trying to guide an avalanche. A white squall was sweeping directly from Cape Canaveral. It had come upon us so suddenly that it took all our sails standing, snapt our jib-boom in twain, and threw us upon our beams' ends; but, fortunately, a heavy ballast brought us to rights, and we had the prospect, if the gale did not increase, of escaping without farther injury. As it was still blowing, however, very strong, we tendered the services of all the sailors in our command, and turned in, consigning our fate to old Wykes, from whom we soon heard a mingled yawn of weariness and disgust, that showed it had lulled away again into another calm—and we lulled away into another sleep, to be rocked by a more durable gale from the north-east.

This was one of the hardest blows for a squall that ever came under our observation, and though they are seldom, perhaps, more violent, yet they are sometimes more destructive. Not long after the cession of Florida to the United States, a brig laden with Spanish emigrants, bound from St. Augustine to Cuba, was capsized near the same place, and most of her crew and ninety passengers perished. One gentleman, who escaped, as he was clinging to the bottom of the vessel, two or three days afterwards, saw his wife rise up from the water before him, and float away with her child in her arms.

Q.  
ERRATA IN OUR LAST.—*Dark* was printed instead of *dank*, and *soary* for *roary*.



## LITERARY PLAGIARISM.

MR. EDITOR: I do not remember ever to have seen or heard of any exposure of an extensive arrant plagiarism in the History of Modern Europe, Vol. 3d, being a continuation of Russel of William Jones. At the risk of an useless labor, I send you some notes of it which I have made, and hope that some literary correspondent, more conversant with such matters, and having the better opportunity, (of an access to good libraries,) will throw some further light on the subject; which it were very extraordinary, if it have not before been commented on.

Vol. III. of Modern Europe thus opens:

"The peace of 1763 left the nations of Europe under the pressure of an enormous taxation; one of the many and never-failing results of a protracted war. The reduction of the armies at the same time dispersed a number of men whose military habits had now rendered them but little calculated for the employments of honest industry, many of whom, in various countries, swelled the catalogue of crimes; while others sought their livelihood on the Ural and the Volga, in the colonies of Russia; but America became the chief receptacle for the superfluous population of Europe. In addition to these circumstances, the booty procured in war, the treasures of the East Indies annually imported, the rapid accumulation of fortunes from the plantations in the West Indies, with a thousand instances of successful enterprise and good fortune which the chance of war had thrown in their way, had multiplied the wants of life; and the capricious claims of luxury in Great Britain had increased to an incredible degree.

The conquests which the British arms had achieved, added to the policy of government, ever fond of increasing its patronage, had greatly augmented the number of lucrative offices," &c.

This is a fair specimen of page after page of garbled extracts with transpositions, omissions, and additions, as if with the sole view of concealing the theft; as in the whole work not a single credit, reference or allusion is made to Von Müller's History (which was written before the year 1784.) What shall be said of a writer who, thus assuming the dignity of an historian, copies without credit the ideas and the very words of another; and where his own country is concerned, perverts them with interpolations to suit the views of a partizan!

About one hundred and fifty pages of the Universal History are thus transferred to the 3d vol. of Modern Europe: commencing with p. 41 of Jones, 38 pages of Von Müller are inserted, paragraph for paragraph, generally word for word, with one only important omission; and an exception or two which I will give as indicating a desire to conceal the plagiarism by transposition, or alteration, (always how wonderfully

In "Universal History, Translated from the German of John Von Müller," (edition of "American Stationer's comp'y," Boston, 1837,) Vol. IV., p. 190, is to be found the following words:

"The peace of 1763 left the nations of Europe under the pressure of an enormous taxation; the reduction of the armies at the same time, dispersed a number of men unfit for the employments of honest industry, many of whom, in various countries, swelled the catalogue of crimes; while others sought their livelihood on the Ural and the Volga, in the colonies of Russia; but America became the chief receptacle for the superfluous population of Europe. In addition to these circumstances, the booty procured in war, the treasures of the East Indies, the rapid accumulation of fortunes from the sugar plantations, and a thousand wonderful instances of successful enterprise and good fortune, had multiplied the wants of life, and the caprices of luxury in Great Britain had increased in an incredible degree. The number of profitable offices had been exceedingly increased by the conquests made in war, and by the policy of the Court," &c.

for the worse!) Jones, at p. 46, (Vol. III. Modern Europe,) introduces the subject of the dismemberment of Poland, in 1772, by these words: "It pleased the great Governor of the Universe, at this time, to allow the crowned heads of the north of Europe to give the world a striking exhibition of their courtly morality."

Von Müller (Vol. IV., p. 167,) in closing this subject, makes this reflection: "It pleased the Almighty, at this period, to display the morality of the great." At page 47, Jones gives as his own a whole page, word for word, which Von M. quotes, p. 163, from Frederick the Great!

The following is a transposition: after stealing word for word, a paragraph in pp. 47 and 48 from Von M. (pp. 164 and 165,) Jones immediately with garbled extracts from page 161! commencing, "Austria had equally weighty reasons to allege for the conduct she was now compelled to adopt; it was now 590 years, since Casimir," &c. In Von M., "Austria had, however, other reasons to allege; it was now upwards of 590 years, since Casimir," &c.

March 17, 1840.

F. R. D.

## A VISIT TO SAM JONES'S CAMP. PART III.

"To relieve all your anxiety," observed Sam, filling his pipe, and directing Mrs. JONES to fill another for me, "I will tell you at once you are in no sort of danger. I am a good judge of human nature—I like your face—you seem cheerful, and agreeable; and have none of that false dignity which some people are constrained to put on as a substitute for brains; in a word, I have taken a liking to you; so, as I said before, be under no apprehension."

I bowed my acknowledgments, and felt at once that I had gained the citadel of his heart by my attention to his "WIFE AND CHILDREN!" I at once felt perfectly at my ease, and told him nothing would please me more than to remain with him until *fever time*, when I should like to return to my post to BE SICK. At this he smiled.

"You expect then to be sick as a matter in course?"

"Assuredly," interjected I, taking a whiff.

"What the deuce can they keep you in those sickly holes all summer for?" he asked inquisitively.

I felt angry at his daring to ask a question calculated to bring into question the wise policy of our Government; but as I knew no reason myself, I put my mouth close to his ear and whispered, "Mum! General, that is a secret at Washington; they don't even let their own officers know it?"

"But I suppose," said he, "you military only get sick; none of you ever die, and so you are all hale and hearty in the winter again."

This awoke my mind to bitter recollections, and a tear trickled down my cheek. It was bad policy, I own, to confess to him how much we had suffered; but friendship got the better of patriotism, and I fairly sobbed as I replied—

"Alas! alas! General, you have opened a wound that had partially healed, but can never close. I speak not of the citizens and soldiers that have fallen victims to this war; I speak not of the widows and orphans and beggars it has made; but when I look round on the circle of my former acquaintances, you will sympathise with me as I tell you all. Major DADE, Captains FRASER and GARDINER, Lieutenants BASINGER, KEAIS, HENDERSON, MUDGE, and Dr. GATLIN—all young, smart, high-spirited fellows—some with wives and children. You know their fate! THOMPSON fell at Okeechobee; so did BROOKE, who was universally beloved; CENTER, a young man not yet twenty-five; Capt. VAN SWEARINGEN, the first of men; young IZARD, a soldier from top to toe, his heart as full of generosity and chivalry, as his eye was full of fire; he fell elsewhere. Capt. MELLON fell at Lake Monroe; Capt. RUSSELL, esteemed for soldier virtue in the field, and christian virtue in the church; McNIEL, the son of a gallant general; and

HULBERT, who left a wretched mother to bemoan his loss.

"That is surely all the officers," interrupted Sam. "Listen!" said I. "Sickness has done more: Lt. CONRAD, of Pennsylvania; Lt. McCURE, of Pennsylvania; Doctor SULLIVAN, Capt. BARKER, Captain PEYTON, Captain MCCRAB, Captain MITCHELL, Captain GRIFFIN, Lieut. POOLE, Lieut. RODNEY, Lieut. JENNINGS, Lieut. PEW, Surgeon CLARKE."

"Hold!" said Jones; "go no further—what of all these?"

I buried my face in my hands, as I exclaimed, "THEY ALL DIED IN FLORIDA!"

"Then I presume," said he, "they will remove the army this coming summer?"

I looked at him, for there was what I love to see in his countenance—HONESTY.

"You presume they will, General?" said I, pitying his ignorance. "No, General, you do not understand our policy. No doubt you would remove your army, if you found them suffering; it shows the necessity of education."

Alas! for the General, that such crude, good ore should never be refined. I was so much put out at his simplicity, the absurd idea of removing an army from pestilence, and setting so much value on life, that I turned the topic by asking what the squaws were pounding?

"They are making coontee," replied he; "and we do not deem a woman instructed in her duties until she has followed up, once at least, the whole process of converting a coontee root into good hoe-cake. By the by, this thing of toting your pork and flour about must be the cause of great expense."

"It is," said I, regaining my national pride; "but we do not regard expense."

"But what is the use of it?" demanded he.

"Why to feed our soldiers, that they may catch or kill yours."

"Come, young man," said he, rather sourly, "I am too old to be quizzed."

"I am far from attempting such a thing, General."

He saw my sincerity, and his slight anger was changed to amazement.

"You don't pretend to say," iterated he, "that you chase my deer-footed braves with those great lumbering wagons!"

I did not like either the spirit or tone of this remark, and asked, with some asperity, "Why not?" but I was sorry for it a moment after, for the savage, chuckling in his ignorance, fell to laughing most heartily—just as if four mules with a wagon couldn't catch an Indian in the woods! In the meanwhile I eyed him seriously, with an air of superior intelligence, and felt at that moment like the condensed personification of all the Generals that had ever commanded in Florida. After this we retired for the night. In the morning our conversation was of a desultory nature, I taking up the principal part, and striving by every method in my power to show the simple creature the vast superiority of the whites, hoping he would at length see the necessity of surrendering to our superior wisdom and prowess. That morning's conversation shall form the material of my next article.

JUNIUS.

\* See 198th paragraph old Regulations.

### Domestic Intelligence.

#### FLORIDA WAR.

ST. AUGUSTINE, MAY 8.—A scout, in the neighborhood of Micanopy, a few days since came upon a party of Indians, who made a charge upon them; they broke and fled; the Serjeant, in attempting to bayonet one of the number, was shot through the body, but made every effort to kill the enemy, until he fell from his horse, and immediately expired.—*News*.

Information has reached us, that in digging at Micanopy, 15 barrels of Pork and 15 or 20 barrels of Bread were discovered. It is supposed that this amount of provisions was buried on the evacuation and burning of that post in 1836; but a short time previous to its having been temporarily encamped on by Gen. Call's army, in a state of great suffering. Can it be possible that provisions were buried there and it unknown, whilst from five to six thousand men were enduring the horrors of hunger on the very spot?—*Ibid*.

MUTINY AT PILATKA.—During the last week the highest offence known to Military Law occurred at Pilatka. It appears that the commanding officer of the post, Brevet Major ASHBY, was absent, and the command devolved on Lieut. MERRILL. Some order was issued to a non-commissioned officer respecting the removal of prisoners, who peremptorily refused to carry it out. The company was ordered to parade, and this they refused; Lieut. MERRILL at the same time being subjected to personal violence. Dr. HITCHCOCK succeeded in knocking down several of the mutineers, and something like order was restored, although not before a carbine was levelled at the Doctor, and missed fire. An offence of this character, we believe perfectly anomalous in the history of the war. Isolated cases of disobedience and mutiny have occurred; but for a whole company to be affected with a simultaneous spirit of insubordination, is truly remarkable. The interests of the service require, in this matter, the closest scrutiny; such as will develop the causes which have prompted this violation of Military Law and strike by the terror of its punishment the repetition of an act, subversive of all discipline and command. In an examination, there may be a development assigning at least the motive influencing men to such a violation of duty. Should it be found that there is an exercise of authority inconsistent with law, and an abuse of power irreconcilable with the security of life or limb—that the generous feelings of the soldier are trodden down into the dust, and he subjected to blows and stripes, as it may suit the arbitrary will—then let the evil be bared forth, and its remedy be applied by immediate change. This act of mutiny is a severe offence, and we do trust that the supremacy of the Law will be maintained.—*Ibid*.

PENSACOLA, May 2.—We are gratified to learn that the French West India squadron is to spend the summer months in our harbor. Capt. Cosmao, of La Sabine, now here has, we understand, directed the entering into contracts for supplying the squadron with fresh provisions during their stay. We learn, also, that our own ships of war will, after a short cruise, return and anchor off the town; the surmise that they are to go north, being without foundation.

Yesterday was quite a gala occasion among the ships of war in the harbor. It was the day of St. Philip, the patron saint of the King of the French. National salutes were fired by the French corvette La Sabine at 8 a. m., at 12 m., and at sun down, and they were responded to by each of the U. S. vessels of war, the Macedonian and the Erie, the Warren and Ontario. La Sabine was decked out through the day, and in flags of every variety of color and shape, and wore our national ensign at her foremast head, while the U. S. ships all carried at their foremasts the tri-colored flag.—*Gazette*.

A letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship *Levant*, dated Pensacola, 22d ult., furnishes the following items of intelligence:

The Erie is ready for sea, and will sail shortly. The Ontario will probably be the last ship to leave Pensacola, and will sail for New York about the 15th of May. Commander Jamesson has assumed the command of the Warren, which vessel is now being refitted and provisioned for another cruise; and Lt.



Wilson, her temporary commander, has returned on board the frigate. The Macedonian is also preparing for sea, and will sail for the gulf about the 1st of May.

Within the past week a great many changes of officers in the different ships have taken place. Some have been ordered on board the Ontario to return, and others ordered away on board the Levant. Lieut. Sidney Smith Lee has been transferred to the hospital, in consequence of ill health, and Lieut. Samuel Phillips Lee detached on leave of absence. Acting Lieut. Gustavus H. Scott, and Lieut. J. R. Tucker have been ordered on board, together with the professor of mathematics, J. H. C. Coffin, Passed Midshipman W. A. Wayne, and Midshipman Henderson. Assistant Surgeon R. B. Banister has been ordered to this ship, in place of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Abernethy, ordered to the Ontario. Passed Midshipman Stephen Decatur has been transferred from this ship to the Warren, and — Wendall, late a gunner's mate on board the Erie, has been appointed by the Commodore gunner of this ship.—*Portland Advertiser*.

Among the gentlemen invited to the great Rives festival at Winchester, was Captain AULICK, of the Navy, a native of Virginia, at present on duty at the Washington Navy Yard. The reply of Captain A. (which was published with others in the Winchester papers) strikes us as so appropriate for his professional position, and withal so frank and feeling, in acknowledging an honor conveyed in very complimentary terms, that we think it due to that respectable officer to insert it in our paper.—*National Intelligencer*.

[LETTER OF INVITATION.

WINCHESTER, April 1, 1840.

Capt. JOHN H. AULICK—SIR: A large number of the citizens of this part of Virginia have tendered to the Hon. Wm. C. Rives a public dinner on the 15th inst., as some testimonial of their exalted sense of his talents and attainments as a statesman, and of his pure and patriotic devotion to his country.

The undersigned are deputed to tender to you the hospitalities of that occasion, not only from a grateful recollection of the services you have rendered our common country—from their just expectation of even higher future usefulness—but from a sincere sentiment of personal regard and esteem on the part many of our citizens—a sentiment which has only been confirmed by your long absence from your early associations.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

C. H. CLARK,	J. H. SHERRARD,
D. W. BARTON,	R. Y. CONRAD,
WM. TOWERS,	A. S. BALDWIN,
GEO. AULICK,	T. A. TIDBALL,
WM. S. JONES,	P. McCORMICK,
ISAAC F. HILE,	H. M. BRENT,
J. STRIBLING,	WM. L. CLARK,
J. G. GRAY,	R. W. BARTON,
JOSIAH LOCKHART,	P. WILLIAMS, JR.
ISAAC RUSSELL,	A. S. TIDBALL,
HENRY M. BAKER,	R. T. BALDWIN,
NATHAN PARKINS,	JOSEPH KEAN.]

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, April 8, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the first inst. informing me that a large number of the citizens of that part of Virginia have tendered the Hon. Wm. C. Rives a public dinner on the 15th, and that you have been deputed to tender to me the hospitalities of that occasion.

In returning to you, and those whom you represent, my sincere thanks for this unexpected though not the less highly appreciated mark of attention, permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that the considerations which you say have prompted the invitation, and particularly the sentiment of personal regard and esteem it conveys on the part of many of our citizens

amongst you, are not less flattering to my pride as an officer of the navy, than gratifying to my feelings as a man; and they will not fail, I trust, to operate as an additional incitement to every effort on my part to retain their present good opinion, and to justify their favorable expectations for the future.

It is very true, as you remark; I have been long absent from my early associations; but, although the many and various changes of scene, of circumstances, and associations peculiarly incident to the wandering life of a sea-officer, which for more than thirty years I have ardently pursued, must naturally have a tendency to weaken ties of a mere personal character, they have not been, and never can be, able to change my affection for the land of my nativity; and I conscientiously believe that dear "Old Virginia" has no son who can with more truth than I can say to her, in the language of the poet,

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,  
My heart, untravel'd, still will turn to thee."

For the distinguished gentleman in honor of whom the dinner is given, I entertain not only the highest respect, but also a very great personal esteem, and I do not hesitate to say that there is no man in the country whose elevation to the highest office in the gift of the people would give me so much pleasure as would that of William C. Rives; but I have always been of opinion that officers of the Federal Government, and particularly those of the Army and Navy, should have as little as possible to do with politics, and at least abstain from mingling in the party contests of the day. I have heretofore acted upon this rule, and intend to do so for the future. Your entertainment is one of a decidedly political party character, and were I to attend it, I should subject myself at least to the suspicion of being a party man. This I am desirous of avoiding, and therefore I feel constrained to forego the pleasure of participating with you in the festivities of the occasion referred to.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

J. H. AULICK.

We learn from the American consul at Zanzibar, that H. B. M. sloop of war Protest arrived at Majunga about the 20th of December, from a cruise, having captured the Spanish brig Scorpion, a slaver, with 670 slaves on board, which were purchased at Qualamane, and the Portuguese brig Andie, with six slaves on board, bound from Mozambique to Qualamane. The sloop of war sent both the captured slavers to the Cape of Good Hope. The Protest left Majunga the 10th of January for Qualamane river to arrest the sailing of several slave ships which were loading with slaves at Qualamane, and which the Protest was expected to capture.—*Salem (Mass.) Register*, May 9.

ANOTHER SLAVER.—Arrived yesterday schooner Mary Ann from Sierra Leone. Was taken by the British brig-of-war Boneta, on the coast of Africa, being then under American colors—delivered over to Lieut. Paine, of the U. S. schooner Grampus, and by him sent to the United States. The captain died on the passage.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser*.

The Mary Ann is in charge of Acting Lieut. J. C. Williamson.

FISH RIVER STATION.—The Augusta (Me.) Age says the station on Fish river, now occupied by U. S. troops, is directly on the St. John's (south side,) and commands all its upper valley. "Fish river empties into the St. John's, and the Fish river boom is immediately at its mouth, extending to an island in the St. John's, and thus answering the purpose of a boom for both rivers. This at least was its situation at the last account of the officers employed in that quarter, which we have seen."

*Foreign Miscellany.*

**FRENCH MILITARY FORCE.**—The French Government possess at this time five manufactories of arms, nine arsenals, three cannon foundries, which furnish six hundred pieces of cannon every year, and eleven powder mills, in which five millions pounds weight of gunpowder are annually made.

**Municipal Guards of Paris.**—This force, which draws regular pay, consists, under recent re-organization, of sixteen officers, four troops of horse, and four companies of foot. Each foot guard receives 750 francs (about £30) yearly pay, and each horseman 1,580 francs (about £63). The yearly expense of the corps is 3,096,033 francs, or about £123,840.

**Military Levies.**—According to official returns, the number of men raised by conscription, between the years 1791 and 1833, (both inclusive,) was 13,692,000, giving an average of 285,250 per annum. But doubts have been raised as to the accuracy of this statement, for it assigns 1,303,000 men only as the proportion levied between the establishment of the consulate and the 24th of March, 1814, when the days of the empire were numbered, and not less than 7,263,000 as the amount of the levies from 1791 to the end of the year 1799. In these last numbers it is probable that the amount ballotted, but not called into service, is put down. The remaining 2,122,000 were levied between March, 1814, and the close of 1838, nearly twenty-five years; this gives a yearly average of not more than 84,880.

**France and the East.**—Unlike either this country or Russia, France is without any extensive possessions in the East; nor do her position or her commercial interests call upon her for any necessary interference with Oriental courts; but her ambition has survived the wreck of sans-culotte schemes and imperial plottings; and the stepping-stone to their accomplishment is the acquisition of ascendancy in the Mediterranean, and the extension of her dominion eastwards of Algiers. During the last long war, this country may be said to have held that, to which the Court of the Tuilleries aspires,—the command of the Mediterranean: here the two kingdoms have grown into obvious and irreconcilable rivals; for it is of vital importance to this country to preserve her sway in this quarter, as well from the menacing position which France has conquered on the northern coast of Africa, as from the encroachments which Russia is making both westwards and eastwards on the shores of the Black sea, and the predominancy she has attained both in Turkish and Greek affairs; as well from the command she wields over the navigation of the Bosphorus, as the importance to this country of maintaining the independence of Egypt and securing a prompt and facile means of communication with its eastern possessions. The latter, indeed, from the rapid march which the influence of Russia is making throughout southern and central Asia, has grown into an object of immeasurable moment to us. Under these several points of view, a state of deadly enmity is perceptibly ripening between the cabinets of Great Britain on the one hand, and those of France and Russia on the other. And the most important question now to be considered is the designs of France upon Egypt, and the steps she is pursuing to effect them.

There has been an object in the sending of so many natives of France to Egypt of late years, as well as in the cordial and hospitable welcome given to the individuals whom Mehemet Ali has shipped off to that country for education; and this object has been, that there should be some Mediterranean power, whom a feeling of self-interest should strongly attach to the Court of the Tuilleries. But its attainment has ceased to be of secondary importance ever since the conquest of Algiers and the open manifestation of the views of Russia with regard to the extension of her influence towards the Indus; it has now become a

vital feature in French policy. While this country, therefore, is interested in circumscribing Mehemet Ali's power, perhaps in annihilating it altogether, its maintenance has become essential to the ulterior designs of France. Hence the cordial welcome with which any occurrence favorable to the Egyptian ruler is hailed by our Gallic rivals, and the unequivocal joy with which any circumstance tending to extend his dominion, is contemplated.

The position which France has taken of late in reference to the Turco-Egyptian question, bespeaks her real purposes; and it is this:—"Mehemet Ali has, by dint of his own prowess and talent, not only established a powerful sovereignty within the very precincts of his master's dominions, but is become a mightier prince than the Sultan himself; he has no desire, however, to break away from his allegiance and dismember the Turkish dominions; his ambition is to occupy the station to which his talents and influential position would appear to award him. Let him be raised to the Emirship 'al Omara' of the empire; and you will give a force and stability to Turkey which have been long unknown to her. In order to effect this, let him prosecute his plans without let or hindrance; for any interference on the part of European powers will but render the breach irreparable and spread the theatre of hostilities far and wide."—Such is the text of French policy: its future fruit might be to save Turkey from the fangs of Russia; its present fruit may be seen in the armaments which that power is assembling on the northern shores of the Black sea. Russia waits only until France and this country are fairly embroiled to make the Black Sea and the Bosphorus her own; and she will strain every nerve to exasperate political collisions still more between us, and to aggravate the edge of actual enmity, of which unequivocal instances have been afforded in the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande, and the Coast of Africa, to say nothing of her recent mission to Persia. Louis Philippe will not see that a firm alliance with England is the only sure guarantee of the existence of his new dynasty. The selfishness of his policy, and the anti-Anglican spirit of his cabinet, are the cards of his which Russia will make good use towards levelling a two-fold blow, against the independence of Turkey, and the citizen-throne of France.

France may, from the present aspect of the negotiations at Constantinople, have now discovered that she must shift her ground with regard to Egypt. Be this as it may, she will not lose the opportunity, which the contest between Russia and this country at the Persian and other Eastern Courts opens out to her, of strengthening her new position on the southern shores of the Mediterranean. She is wisely profiting by this conjuncture to crush Abd-el-Kader and make herself sole mistress of the whole territory of Algiers, so as to annihilate English preponderance in that quarter without exchanging one shot with her; from Algiers she will extend her dominion eastwards and take a more commanding post, no less in respect of her African neighbours than with regard to the Italian States, Greece, and Western Asia. Such being her views, she is not lavishing her money idly upon missions into Egypt, Abyssinia, Asia Minor, and Persia; they are missions not of whim or from love of science, but of political calculation. She has, in short, nothing to lose, and much to gain, by the conflict which has begun between this country and the Muscovite, with whom she longs for that close alliance, which her treachery and republican institutions have rendered loathsome to him.—*United Service Journal.*

**DUTCH ARMY AND NAVY.**—Now that the army is reduced to a peace establishment, the corps of officers consists of 567; namely 81 of artillery, 318 of infantry, 75 of cavalry, and 93 physicians and surgeons.

The naval force afloat is composed of nine frigates (for there are no ships of the line in commission), six sloops, twelve brigs, twenty-five gun-boats, four



steam-boats, and three transports, &c., the crews of which amount to 5,000 men. The ships in ordinary consist of five of the line, seven frigates, four sloops, four brigs, and sixty-three gun-boats; and there are on the stocks three of the line, five frigates, two sloops, five brigs, and one steam-ship. The officers of the fleet include three vice-admirals, seven rear admirals (Schoutsbij-nacht,) twenty three captains, thirty captain lieutenants, eighty two lieutenants of the first class, and one hundred and seventy-one of the second, seventy nine midshipman-cadets, and sixty-six surgeons, &c.—*Ibid.*

### Military Intelligence.

**1st Dragoons.**—One hundred instructed recruits, under Capt. Trenor, left the Carlisle depot for the Fort Leavenworth companies. Lieuts. A. J. Smith and J. H. Carleton accompanied the detachment, and are to join their respective companies. A full company of the Fort Leavenworth garrison has been ordered to Fort Crawford.

**4th Artillery.**—Capt. H. Brown has joined his company, from furlough. 200 recruits for this regiment were to have left New York yesterday, (20th,) under Capt. Galt and Lieut. O'Brien.

**3d Infantry.**—Resignation of 1st Lt. Wilnot Martin, accepted, to take effect May 31.

**4th Infantry.**—Lieut. B. Alvord, appointed Adjutant, vice Lt. H. L. Scott, who has resigned his staff appointment.

**6th Infantry.**—Capt. G. C. Hutter and 1st Lieut. S. Woods, detailed for general recruiting service.

**8th Infantry.**—The regiment reached Green Bay, on the 10th May. Capt. Bonnell in New York, and Lt. Browne at Utica, N. Y., are on regimental recruiting service. Lt. L. Smith is left in command of the regimental depot at Madison Barracks.

### NAVY.

#### ORDERS.

May 5—Lieut. O. Bullus, special service under Capt. Perry.

8—Acting Mid. R. A. Marr, recy'g ship, Norfolk.

11—Professor M. Roche, receiving ship, Norfolk.

Professor E. C. Ward, do., New York.

13—Asst. Sur. S. W. Kellogg, navy yard, New York.

Carpenter J. Green, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

14—Act. Mid. R. Savage, receiving ship, Norfolk.

Act. Mid. F. P. Wheelock, do., New York.

16—Mid. B. N. Westcott, V. R. Morgan, steamer Poinsett.

Act. Mid. P. Wager, receiving ship, New York.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

J. P. B. Wilmer, to be Chaplain in the Navy from the 7th of March, 1839.

Rodman Lewis, to be Chaplain in the Navy from the 13th of March, 1839.

Thomas B. Nalle, to be a Purser in the Navy from the 17th October, 1839.

Thomas P. McBlair, to be a Purser in the Navy from the 11th November, 1839.

Thomas Eastin, to be Navy Agent for the port of Pensacola, West Florida, for four years from the 10th May, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

Joseph W. Curtis, to be a 2d Lieut. of the Marine Corps from the 4th of May, 1840.

### Naval Intelligence.

#### U. S. VESSELS OF WAR REPORTED.

**BRAZIL SQUADRON.**—Frigate Potomac, Capt. L. Kearny, left her anchorage below Norfolk, on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., in tow of the steamer Thomas Jefferson, and went to sea the next day, bound to Rio Janeiro.

**PACIFIC SQUADRON.**—Ship St. Louis, Comm'r. F. Forrest, arrived at Mazatlan, March 31—all well.

**WEST INDIA SQUADRON.**—Ship Ontario, Comm'r. J. D. Williamson, sailed from Pensacola, for New York via Havana, May 5.

**MEMORANDA.**—The British brig Flotilla, from Jamaica, for Quebec, had lost her captain at sea, and was without a navigator for thirty days, when she was fallen in with by the U. S. schooner Wave, and taken to Key West.

A detachment of men with their officers for the sloop of war Preble, arrived at Portsmouth, on Friday, in schooner Telegraph, from New York.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

LIST OF OFFICERS, CORRECTED TO MAY 1, 1840.

##### Captains.

No.	Names.	Date of Commission.	Name of vessel.
1	John A. Webster,	22 Nov. 1819,	Taney.
2	Winslow Foster,	22 Mar. 1821,	Jefferson.
3	Henry D. Hunter,	15 Nov. 1824,	McLane.
4	William W. Polk,	25 July, 1825,	Waiting ord.
5	Nicholas Bicker,	29 Aug. 1828,	Jackson,
6	Daniel Dobbins,	4 April, 1829,	Erie.
7	Andrew Mather,	4 April, 1829,	Wolcott.
8	Robert Day,	2 June, 1832,	Dexter.
9	Ezekiel Jones,	4 Jan. 1833,	Woodbury.
10	Thos. C. Rudolph,	2 June, 1834,	Crawford.
11	Caleb Currier,	20 April, 1838,	Madison.
12	John Besse,	20 April, 1838,	Waiting ord.
13	Michael Conner,	6 Aug. 1838,	Vigilant.
14	Green Walden,	21 Nov. 1838,	Morris.
15	Charles B. Childs,	14 Dec. 1838,	Waiting ord.
16	Henry B. Nones,	14 Dec. 1838,	Alert.
17	Josiah Sturgis,	14 Dec. 1838,	Hamilton.
18	Henry Prince, Jr.,	24 Oct. 1839,	Van Buren.
19	John Whitcomb,	9 Dec. 1839,	Waiting ord.

##### First Lieutenants.

1	Richard Evans,	1 Jan. 1833,	Crawford.
2	Napoleon L. Coste,	4 Jan. 1833,	Jefferson.
3	Horatio N. Tracy,	2 June, 1834,	Vigilant.
4	Wm. B. Whitehead,	11 June, 1834,	Hamilton.
5	John C. Jones,	7 April, 1834,	Waiting ord.
6	Gay Moore,	10 Feb. 1836,	Taney.
7	Levi C. Harby,	5 July, 1836,	Dexter.
8	Alex. V. Frazer,	12 Mar. 1838,	Jackson.
9	William Russell,	23 April, 1838,	On furlough.
10	John J. Nimmo,	23 April, 1838,	McLane.
11	Douglas Ottinger,	6 Aug. 1838,	Erie.
12	Charles Grover,	6 Aug. 1838,	Waiting ord.
13	Thomas Sands,	21 Nov. 1838,	Van Buren.
14	Thomas Stoddart,	14 Dec. 1838,	Morris.
15	Chas. B. Beaufort,	14 Dec. 1838,	Waiting ord.
16	Francis Martin,	24 July, 1839,	Madison.
17	Stephen Cornell,	24 Oct. 1839,	Wolcott.
18	Joseph A. Noyes,	23 Oct. 1839,	Alert.
19	Peter Storer,	9 Dec. 1839,	Waiting ord.

##### Second Lieutenants.

1	John McGowan,	11 July, 1834,	McLane.
2	James H. Roach,	12 July, 1834,	Morris.
3	Stephen Thatcher,	18 July, 1834,	Wolcott.
4	George Clark,	18 Feb. 1836,	Taney.
5	Wm. B. McLean,	18 Feb. 1836,	Jefferson.
6	John Walker,	18 Feb. 1836,	Crawford.
7	Thomas Osborn,	6 Aug. 1838,	Dexter.
8	John B. Fulton,	6 Aug. 1838,	Van Buren.
9	George Berryman,	6 Aug. 1838,	Erie.
10	Arnold Burroughs,	14 Dec. 1838,	Waiting ord.
11	Beverley Digges,	14 Dec. 1838,	Van Buren.
12	Supply Clapp Foss,	29 April, 1839,	Madison.
13	Saml. T. Williams,	29 April, 1839,	Madison.
14	James J. Morrison,	24 July, 1839,	Woodbury.
15	Osmond Peters,	24 July, 1839,	Jackson.
16	Blyden Hedge,	24 Oct. 1839,	Wolcott.
17	John S. S. Chaddock,	24 Oct. 1839,	Waiting ord.
18	Caleb Prouty,	9 Dec. 1839,	Waiting ord.
19	Joseph Amazeen,	9 Dec. 1839,	Alert.

##### Third Lieutenants.

1	William Norris,	21 Aug. 1837,	Vigilant.
2	Wm. H. Joyner,	13 Feb. 1838,	Crawford.
3	Wm. W. Smith,	24 Feb. 1838,	Woodbury.
4	Herman H. Greene,	19 Mar. 1838,	Madison.

5 J. A. Underwood,	19 July, 1838,	Alert.
6 John L. Prouty,	26 Nov. 1838,	Hamilton.
7 J. R. H. Carman,	21 Dec. 1838,	Taney.
8 William Pease,	2 Mar. 1839,	Waiting ord.
9 Charles W. Bennett,	10 April, 1839,	McLane.
10 Wm. H. Samson,	10 May, 1839,	Jefferson.
11 John L. Stull,	7 June, 1839,	Jackson.
12 Edward Smoot,	24 July, 1839,	Jefferson.
13 Wm. M. Wilson,	24 July, 1839,	Dexter.
14 John G. Breshwood,	24 Oct. 1839,	Jackson.
15 Wm. C. Sully,	24 Oct. 1839,	Woodbury.
16 Nicholas Austin,	24 Oct. 1839,	Vigilant.
17 John M. Jones,	16 Dec. 1839,	Van Buren.
18 John W. Hunter, jr.,	31 Jan. 1840,	Morris.

## STATIONS OF THE CUTTERS.

1 Alert,	Capt. Nones,	Eastport, Me.
2 Morris,	Capt. Walden,	Portland, Me.
3 Madison,	Capt. Currier,	Portsmouth, N. H.
4 Hamilton,	Capt. Sturgis,	Boston.
5 Vigilant,	Capt. Conner,	Newport, R. I.
6 Wolcott,	Capt. Mather,	New Haven, Conn.
7 Jackson,	Capt. Bicker,	New York.
8 McLane,	Capt. Hunter,	Wilmington, Del.
9 Van Buren,	Capt. Prince,	Baltimore.
10 Taney,	Capt. Webster,	Norfolk.
11 Dexter,	Capt. Day,	Charleston, S. C.
12 Crawford,	Capt. Rudolph,	Savannah.
13 Jefferson,	Capt. Foster,	Mobile.
14 Woodbury,	Capt. Jones,	New Orleans.
15 Erie,	Capt. Dobbins,	Erie, Pa.

Since the last publication of a Register of the officers of the Cutter service, the Washington and the Gallatin have been transferred to the Coast Survey, and the Rush to the Light-house establishment.

On the 1st of July, we shall publish the changes that may have taken place during the intervening period; and, afterwards, at least once in three months.

## MARRIAGES.

In Rochester, N. Y., on the 7th inst., Capt. MARTIN SCOTT, of the 5th regiment infantry, U. S. A., to Miss LAVINIA, daughter of GARDNER McCRACKEN, Esq., of that city.

In St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. T. R. LAMBERT, Chaplain U. S. navy, Lieut. WILLIAM WADE BLEECKER, U. S. navy, to Miss LUCRETIA ANN BADGER, of Philadelphia.

## DEATHS.

At Weathersfield, Conn., on the 1st April, Mrs. EUNICE TRYON, aged 85, widow of the late MOSES TRYON, Esq., Captain in the U. S. navy.

In St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th ult., GEORGE CROSMAN, infant son of NATHANIEL J. and HARRIET H. EATON.

At Ogdensburg, N. Y., at the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. N. Seymour, Esq., on the 29th April, LOUIS DE VILLERS, Esq., in the 83d year of his age. Mr. De Villers was a native of Abbeville, in France. At an early age he entered into the service of Louis the 16th, as lieutenant in the battalion Vermandois. Animated by the feelings that led the illustrious Lafayette and his compatriots to peril their lives in the cause of liberty in the western hemisphere, after several interviews with Dr. Franklin, then our minister at Paris, he was transferred in 1783 to a regiment serving in America, commanded by Col. Sausenio, under General Rochambeau. With the name he assumed the duties of an American citizen, and through a long life sedulously and creditably discharged them. Unallured by the proffered advantages of the large towns and denser settlements of the country as a residence, his spirit of enterprise and desire of action led him more than once to the front ranks of the pioneers that carried settlement and civilization into the then wilderness of the State of New York. In 1794 he purchased a large tract of land in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, then an almost unbroken forest, and with the late Judge Cooper was among the first settlers in that section of

the State. He remained in Otsego county till 1808, when he removed to Wilna, Jefferson county, and subsequently to Ogdensburg, where he remained until his death.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL ORNAMENTS.

B. DELAPIERRE, Importer and Manufacturer of Military and Naval Ornaments, and embroiderer in gold and silver, 90 Fulton street, New York, begs leave to tender his services to the Officers of the Army and Navy, in the line of his profession. Epaulettes, and other ornaments, are there to be had of the best kind, and most substantial workmanship.

B. D. has imported from the most celebrated military clothing establishments in London, a small lot of the identical blue Silk Velvet, used in the British service for the corps of Topographical Engineers, a sample of which is deposited in the clothing burrau at Washington, and has been approved of by the chief of the corps. May 21—tf

NAVAL AND MILITARY SCIENCE.—Just imported from London by F. TAYLOR, and this day received, Mitchell's (Lieut. Col.) Tactics and Military Organization. Magrath's Art of War.

Naval and Military Almanac for 1840, "made up of matter of special interest to the united service."

British Naval List for 1840.

British Army List for 1840.

Glasecock's (Captain Royal Navy) Naval Service, or Officer's Manual.

Fordyce's (Lieut. Royal Navy) Naval Routine.

Wellington's Despatches, 13 vols.

McWilliam on Dry Rot.

New Tables of Logarithms, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

The King's Regulations and Orders for the Army.

Lieut. Col. Humfrey's Modern Fortifications.

Nautical Surveying, by Commander Edward Belcher.

Robson's Marine Surveying.

Mackenzie's Marine Surveying.

Sir Howard Douglas on Military Bridges.

do do Naval Gunnery.

Artillerist's Manual and Compendium of Military Instruction, by Capt. Griffiths, Royal Artillery.

Gunpowder, its manufacture and proof, by John Braddock, Commissary of Ordnance.

Falconer's Marine Dictionary, 1 vol. 4to.

Charnoock's Marine Architecture, 3 vols. 4to.

McPherson's Annals of Commerce, 4 vols. 4to.

British Naval Biography and History, from Howard to Codrington, 1 vol.

Simmons (Capt. Royal Artillery) on Courts Martial.

Armstrong on Steam-Boilers.

Newton's Principia, 2 vols.

The Celestial Mechanics of La Place, 1 vol.

Nichol's Phenomena of the Solar System, 1 vol.

Hutton's Mathematical Tables and Logarithms.

New edition of Hutton's Mathematics, entirely remodelled for the use of the Royal Military Academy.

Sopwith's Isometrical Drawing.

Sir John Ross on Steam and Steam Navigation, in connexion with maritime warfare, 1 vol. 4to.

And many others of the same class with the above.

LIST TO BE CONTINUED.

On hand, an extensive and valuable collection of the best and latest works on Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Botany, &c.; on the Steam Engine, on Bridge Building, on Drawing, Astronomy, Surveying, Civil and Military Engineering, &c.; and on all other branches of the Natural, Mathematical, and Mechanical Sciences, at the lowest prices in every case.

\* \* The British Nautical Almanac for 1843 daily expected.

Books, Periodicals, and Stationery imported to order from London and Paris.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller.

April 30—1m Immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

## PERIODICALS.

THOMAS R. HAMPTON, of the 3d Auditor's Office, is Agent for the Knickerbocker, Lady's Book, Lady's Companion, New World, Audubon's Birds of America, American Repertory, Longacre's National Portrait Gallery, Democratic Review, Medico-Chirurgical Review, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, besides nearly every other Medical, Literary, and Religious periodical extant. Orders addressed to him, post paid, will meet prompt attention. Jan. 30.—tf

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Stocks, Shirts, Linen Collars, Suspenders, &c. &c. &c. Aug. 1—1y